## **REVEALS PACT AS** A REAL WAR LEAGUE

Continued from First Page.

which does not exist and of a future hich no man can predict are as unreal nd shortlived as the steam or canvass ouds, the angels suspended on wires At the finish of the riotous scene hich followed Senator Lodge's last rose to roply. He besan his speech ith the remark that Senator Lodge's ddress had represented the effort of nonths of preparation and he regretted elled to make an impromptu on Americanism, and this was quite too much for the already turbu-lent galleries. A chorus of hisses fol-lowed the thrust of the Mississippian and the Vice-President was compelled to warn the galleries that "applause" was forbidden.

### Address of Senator Lodge.

The address follows:
"Mr. President, in the essays of Elia, one of the most delightful is that entitled Popular Fallacies. There is one very popular fallacy, however, which Lamb die not include in his list and that is the common saying that history repeats itself. Universal negatives are always dangerous, but if there is anything that the popular is the popular fallacy. The three powers, Russia, Austria and Prussia, then put out a famous prois fairly certain, it is that history never and Prussia, then put out a famous proas fairly certain, it is that fliacies, exactly repeats itself. Popular faliacies, tocol in which it was said that the nevertheless, generally have some basis, States which have undergone a change

we find that at that period a project of aint-Pierre. The treaty of Utrecht was isions of which were to be enforced by

nations, assure the privilege of neu-trality, insert the obligation of never old.'

beginning war until all the resources "It was at this point that the United which the mediation of a third party
States intervened. The famous mescauld offer have been exhausted, until
sage of Monroe, sent to Congress on
the grievances have by this means been
prought to light, and an effort to remove
them has been made? On principles
such as these one could proceed to a
historian, Mr. William Alison Philips
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says:

"It was at this point that the United
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the Royal Air Force was ordered recently to go to the assistance of King Hussein. them has been made? On principles and such as these one could proceed to a listorian, Mr. William Alison Philips, ledges of which the stipulations would form, so to speak, a new code of the form, so to speak, a new code of the law of nations, while those who should tend the dictatorship of the alliance betry to infringe it would risk bringing upon themselves the forces of the new

## Alexander's Vision Modified.

"The Emperor, moved by more immediately alluring visions, put aside this scheme at the treaty of Tilsit and then scheme at the treaty of Tilsit and then decided that peace could best be restored to the world by having two all-powerful emperors, one of the East and one of the West. After the Moscow campaign, however, he returned to his early draam. Under the influence of the Baroness von Krudener he became a devotee of a certain mystic pietism which for some time guided his public acts, and I think it. guided his public acts, and I think it may be fairly said that his liberal and ideas of that period, however rague and uncertain, were sufficiently

"Based upon the treaties of alliance of Vienna, was the final treaty of Paris, of November 20, 1815. In the preamble the signatories, who were Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, stated that it is the purpose of the ensuing treaty and their desire 'to employe all their means to prevent the general tranquillity (the object of the wisses of moving (the object of the wishes of mankind and the constant end of their efforts) from being again disturbed; desirous, moreover, to draw closer the ties which unite them for the common interests of unite them for the common interests of their people, have resolved to give to the principles selemnly laid down in the treaties of Chaumont of March 1, 1814, and of Vienna of March 25, 1816, the application the most analogous to the present state of affairs, and to fix beforehand by a solemn treaty the principles which they propose to follow. In order to guarantee Europe from dangers sentially from the preamble of the treaty

"To facilitate and to secure the execution of the present treaty, and to consolidate the connections which at the present moment so closely unite the four
sovereigns for the trappiness of the

"There is no such sweeping or farreaching provision as that in the treaty
of Paris and yet able was detailed." ent moment so closely unite the four sovereigns for the tappiness of the world, the high contracting parties have agreed to renew their meeting at fixed periods, either under the immediate auspless of the sovereigns themselves or by their respective Ministers, for the purpose of consulting upon their common interests, and for the consideration of the measures which at each of them.

any oppressed people to secure their freedom. Lord Castlerengh was a Tory of the Tories, but at that time, only three years after the treaty of Parls.

carry us so far that we should see in it an additional motive for adhering to our course at the risk of seeing the alliance move away from us, without our having quitted it. The Czar Alexander aban-doned his liberal theories and throw himself into the arms of Metternich, as mean a tyrant as history can show, whose sinister designs probably caused

"We have an excellent indirection of the league not only to this fact in the proposed experiment now guarantees for legal order and stability. If, owing to such alterations, immediate and its boundaries, and that pledge, if danger threatens other States, the Powwe give it, must be fulfilled. secure the permanent peace of the world.
To assure the peace of the world by a combination of the nations is no new tides. Leaving out the leagues of antiquity and of medieval times and going back no further than the treaty of Utrecht, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Treaty of Paris aiready developed.

## England's Remonstrances Vain.

"In 1822 England brose away and Saint-Pierre. The treaty of Utrecht was to be the basis of an international system. A European league or Christian republic was to be set up, under which the members were to renounce the right of making war against each other and submit their disputes for arbitration to a for itself, and dood for us all. The time submit their disputes for arbitration to a it their disputes for arbitration to a for Arcopagus, and the like of that, is

common armament. I need not point What is the influence we have had in common armament. I need not point out the resemblance between this theory and that which underlies the present League of Nations.

"It was widely discussed during the eighteenth century, receiving much support in public opinion; and Voltaire said that the nations of Europe, united by the of religion, institutions, and culture, were really but a single family. The idea remained in an academic condition until 1791, when under the pressure of the French Revolution Count Kaunitz (Government; in the union of the public Government; in the union of the public comments are not to throw away We protected at Lathach; we remonstrated at Verona. Our protest was treated as waste paper; our remonstrances mingled with the air. Our influence, if it is to be maintained abroad, must be secure in the sources of that strength are in the sources of the support of the public careful not to throw away We protected at Lathach; we remonstrated at Verona. Our protest was treated as waste paper; our remonstrances mingled that the air. Our influence, if it is to be maintained abroad, must be secure in the sources of that strength are in the counsels of the Alliance, and which prince Metternich exhorts us to be so careful not to throw away We protected at Lathach; we remonstrated at Verona. Our protest was treated as waste paper; our remonstrances mingled with the air. Our influence, if it is to be maintained abroad, must be secure in the sources of the strength are in the counsels of the Alliance, and which prince Metternich exhorts us to be so careful not to throw away We protected at Lathach; we remonstrated at Verona. Our protest was treated as waste paper; our remonstrances mingled that the air. Our influence, if it is to be maintained abroad, must be secure in the source of strength at home and the source of strength are in the the French Revolution Count Kaunitz sent out a circular letter in the name of Leopold of Austria urging that it was the duty of all the Fowers to make common cause for the purpose of 'preserving public peace, tranquillity of States, the inviolability of possession, and the faith of treaties,' which has a very familiar of consideration.

"The Holy Alliance, thus developed"

inviolability of possession, and the faith of treaties, which has a very familiar cound.

"Napoleon had a scheme of his own for consolidating the great European peoples and establishing a central assembly, but the Napoleonic idea differed from that of the eighteenth century, as one would expect. A single great personality dominated and hovered over all. In 1804 the Emperor Alexander took up the question, and urged a general treaty for the formation of a European confederation.

"The Holy Alliance, thus developed by the three continental Powers and accepted by France under the Bourbons, proceeded to restore the inquisition in Spain, to establish the Neapolitan Bourbons, who for forty years were to subject the people of southern Italy to one of the most detestable tyrannies ever known, and proposed further to interfere against the colonies in South America which had revolted from Spain and to have their case submitted to a confederation. eration.

Why could one not submit to it, the Canning made his famous statement: where asked, the positive rights of We have called a new world into exist-

"It was at this point that the United

yond the bounds of Europe, in itself a Emir Abdullah is slight and the names great service to mankind.'

"In 1825 Great Britain recognised the Nevertheless, here is a case of a member

South American republics. So far as the New World was concerned the Holy Allance had failed. It was deprived of the support of France by the revolution of 1830, but it continued to exist under then the suidance of Meterrick and the less than 1830. But it continued to exist under and Mr. Abdul Havi Aouni. the guidance of Metternich and its last exploit was in 1849, when the Emperor olas sent a Russian army into Hungary to crush out the struggle of Kos-

## Carries a Lesson for To-day.

"I have taken the trouble to trace in the merest outline the development of the Holy Alliance, so hostile and dang-erous to human freedom, because I think it carries with it a lesson for us at the present moment, showing as it does what may come from general propositions and declarations of purposes in which all the world agrees. Turn to the preamble of the covenant of the League of Nations now before us, which states the object of the league. It is formed the object of the league. It is formed in order to promote international cooperation, to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international laws as the actual rule of confluct among Governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrapulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another."

"No one would contest the loftiness or between members are in any confluct except after the deliberate action for the American people, expressed according to the Constitution through the spirit of the covenant, and, indeed, maintenance of granized peoples with one insuperable difficulty which I find in Article X., represent the extension to insuperable difficulty which I find in Article X., represent the extension to between members of the leasure are decirine, while, should any dispute as to between members of the leasure are decirine, while, should any dispute as to establishment of the understandings of

septes which they propose to foliow, in order to guarantee Europe from dangers by which she may still be menaced:

"Then follow five articles which are devoted to an agreement to hold France in control and check, based largely on other more detailed agreements. But in Article VI. it is said:

sentially from the preamble of the treaty of peace of Paris, from which sprang of the Holy Alliance. But the covenant of this league contains a provision which I do not find in the treaty of Paris, and which is as follows:

"The Assembly may deal at its meet-

pleas of the sovereigns themselves or by their respective Ministers, for the purpose of consulting upon their common interests, and for the consideration of the measures which at each of those periods shall be considered the most sallutary for the repose and prosperity of nations and for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

"Certainly nothing could be more insensious or more praiseworthy than the purposes of the alliance then formed, and yet it was this very combination of Powers which was destined to grow into what has been known, and we might add cursed, throughout history as the Holy Alliance.

England Distrusted Allies' Motives

freedom. Lord Castlerengh was a Tory of the Tories, but at that time, only three years after the treaty of Paris, when the representatives of the alliance met at Aix-la-Chapelle he began to suspect that this new European system was wholly inconsistent with the liberties to which Englishmen of all types were devoted.

"At the succeeding meetings, at Troppau and Laibach, his suspicion was confirmed and England began to draw away from her partners. He had indeed depressible way to having the United States.

"Must Not Include United States.

"If Europe desires such an alliance or feague with a power of this kind, so be it. I have no dispetion, provided they do not interfere with the American continents or force us against our will but bound by a moral obligation into all the quarrels of Europe. If England, abandoning the policy of Canning, desires to be a member of a league which has such powers as this, I have not a word to say. But I object in the strongest possible way to having the United States. from her partners. He had indeed determined to break with the alliance before the Congress of Verona, but his death threw the question into the hands of George Canning, who stands forth as the man who separated Great Britain from the combination of the continental powers.

"In 1820 the British Government stated that they were prepared to fuffil all treaty obligations, but that if it was desired to extend the alliance so as to include all objects, present and future, foreseen and unforesseen, it would change its character to such an extent and carry us so far that we should see in it an additional results. There can be a case is perfectly lear. There can be a case is perfectly clear. There can be a case is perfectly clear. There can be a case is perfectly clear. There can be a case is perfectly clear.

genuine dispute whatever about the meaning of the first clause of Article X. In the first place, it differs from every other obligation in being individual and placed upon each nation without the intervention of the league. Each nation for itself promises to respect and preserve as against external aggression the boundaries and the political independence of every member of the league. Of the right of the United States to give such a fected by ten or twenty other nutions and this saying springs from the undersone a change of government due to revolution, the resolution that mankind from generation to generation is constantly repeating itself.

"We have an excellent illustration of cluded from it until their situation gives for legal order and stability."

"States which have undergone a change in danger, appealed to us to constantly respect to the soligation. We should be bound to do so without the slightest reference to the European Alliance and remain except the state of the league not only to constantly respect but to preserve its independence. giving the same pledge, if Panama, when in danger, appealed to us to fulfil our obligation. We should be bound to do

There is to me no distinction what moral obligations. A treaty rests and must rest, except where it is imposed under duress and securities and hos-tages are taken for its fulfilment upon moral obligations.

### Would Be Individual Obligation.

"I return, then, to the first clause of rticle 10. It is I repeat, an individual obligation. It requires no action on the part of the league, except that in the second sentence the authorities of the league are to have the power to advise as to the means to be employed in order to fulfill the purpose of the first sentence. But that is a detail of execution, or a dispute over tariff duties, met by and I consider that we are morally and the procedure set forth in Article XV in honor bound to accept and act upothat advice. If China should rise up at great wrong of the cession of the control of Shantung to that Power, we should be bound under the terms of Article 10. to sustain Japan against China, and a guarantee of that sort is never invoked except when the question has passed the stage of negotiation and has become a question for the application of force. I do not like the prospect. It shall not come into existence by any vote of mine.
"Article 11 carries this danger still

immediately affecting any of the mem-bers of the league or not, is hereby de-clared a matter of concern to the whole league and the league shall take any action that shall be deemed wise and effect tual to safeguard the peace of nations.

"'Any war or threat of war'—that
means both external aggression and internal disturbance. 'Any action' covers military action, because it covers activ of any sort or kind. Let me take an ex-ample, not an imaginary case, but one which may have been overlocked because most people have not the slightest idea ly in the newspapers:

'HEDJAN VS. BEDOUINS .- The forces of turing Kurma, east of Mecca.

## No Escape From Participation.

"Under Article 11, if King Hussein ap sgainst external aggression affecting als independence and the boundaries of his kingdom we should be bound to give that aid and protection and to send American soldiers to Arabia. I know the answer well—that of course they could not be sent without action by compulsory arbitration and military concentration. ould not be sent without action by opgress. Compress would have no choice Congress. Congress would have no choice if acting in good faith, and if under Artille 10 any member of the league summoned us, or if under Article 11 the league itself summoned us, we should be bound in honor and morally to obey. There would be no escape except by a breach of faith and legislation by Congress under those circumstances would be a mockery of independent action. Is it too much to ask that provision should be made that American troops and American ships should never be sent anywhere or ordered to take part in any conflict except after the deliberate action

dispute with Japan or with some European country as to immigration. I put aside tariff duties as less important than immigration. This is not an imaginary case.

"Of late years there has probable." "Of late years there has probably been more international discussion and negotiation about questions growing out of immigration laws than any other one subject. It comes within the definition of 'any dispute' at the beginning of Arricle is. In the eighth paragraph of that article it is said that 'if the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party the council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.'

Doctrine and what it was not proposed to do with it under the new article. That, however, is merely a matter of taste and however, is merely a matter of

## "Article IX. says: "The council may,

dispute to the assembly.

"We have our dispute as to immigration with Japan or with one of the Balkan States, let us say. The council has the power to refer the dispute to the assembly. Moreover the dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the council. So that Japan or the Balkan States, for example, with which we may easily have the dispute sak that it. may easily have the dispute, ask that it be referred to the assembly and the immigration question between the United States and Jugo-Slavia or Japan, as the

case may be, goes to the assembly.
"The United States and Japan or Jugo-Slavia are excluded from voting and the provision of Article XII., re-lating to the action and powers of the council, apply to the action and powers of the assmbly provided that a report be made by the assembly 'if concurred in by the representatives of those mem-bers of the league represented on the council and of a majority of the other

Japan is before the assembly for de-cision. The representatives of the coun-cil, except the delegates of the United States and of Japan or Jugoslavia, must all vote unanimously upon it, as I under-stand it, but a majority of the entire assembly, where the council will have only seven votes, will decide. Can any one say beforehand what the decision of that assembly will be, in which the United States and Jugoslavia or Japan "The question in one case may affect

tion from every country in Eu rope, although the dispute exists only for one, and in the other the whole matter of Asiatic immigration is involved.
Is it too fanciful to think that it might
be decided against us? For my purpose
it matters not whether it is decided for or against us. An immigration dispute or a dispute over tariff duties, met by comes before the assembly of delegates for a decision by what is practically a majority vote of the entire assembly. That is something to which I do not find

myself able to give my assent.
"So far as immigration is concerned, and also so far as tariff duties, although less important, are concerned, I deny the what conditions they shall enter. The right to say who shall come into a coun-try is one of the very highest attributes of sovereignty. If a nation cannot say without appeal who shall come within its gates and become a part of its citi-zenship it has ceased to be a sovereign juris-nation. It has become a tributary and a subject nation, and it makes no differ

United States, to which many immi- of warlike acts without the assent of grants have come and many more will Congress. If that is true let us say come, ought never to submit to it for a so in the covenant. But as it stands

"Article XXI. says: arbitration or regional understandings

"Article 21 to new." "And that was all he said. No one can question the truth of the remark,

"And that we had to the remains but I trust I shall not be considered dispersepectful if I say that it was not an illuminating statement. The article was new, but the fact of its novelty, which the President declared, was known to every one who had taken the trouble to read the two documents. We were not left, however, without a fitting explanation. The British delegation took it upon themselves to explain Article 21 at same length, and this is what they said:

"'Article 21 makes it clear that the "'Article 21 makes it clear that the selection of the contrary we succeeded, succeeded largely and nobly and we did it without any command from any league of nations."

"When the emergency came we met it and we were able to meet it because we had built up on this continent the greatest and most powerful nation in the world, built it up under our own policies, in our own way, and one great element of our strength was the fact that we had held alcof and had not patients and accusations that two of them had been beaten to death, followed that we had held alcof and had not patients and accusations that two of them had been beaten to death, followed them had been beaten to death followed them had been beaten to death followed them had been beat to death followed them had been b

ventions that are genuinely defensive.

"The Monroe Doctrine and similar understandings are put in the same

"Of late years there has probably it was and what it was not proposed to

the french Revolution, which was part of the speace of Europe. The French Revolution, which was peace of Europe. The French Revolution, which was peace of Europe. The French Revolution, which was feeted the peace of the world to such an extent that it brought on a world war which lasted some 25 years. Can anyone say that our civil war did not affect the peace of the world at this very combination of Powers which was destined to grow into what has been known, and we might add cursed, throughout history as the Holy Alliance.

England Distrusted Allies' Motives

"As early as 1818 it had become apparent that upon this innocent statement might be built an alliance which

was to be used to suppress the rights with the internal affairs of other council nationalities and every attempt of any oppressed people to secure their freedom. Lord Castlerengh was a Tory

Was to be used to suppress the rights with the internal affairs of other council is used in the form of words to give an conqueror summon us we shall respond States falls the best hopes of manking impression that we are perfectly safe fully and nobly, as we did in 1917. He fall with it. I have never had but one upon immigration and tariffs, for example, because questions which interfall in America. But let it be our own "I have loved but one flag, and I can-

upon immigration and tariffs, for example, because questions which international law holds to be solely within domestic jurisdiction are not to have any recommendation from the council, but the dangers are there just the same like the cunningly colored insect on the ires or the young bird crouching motionless upon the sand. The words and the coloring are alike intended to deceive.

How Arbitration Would Work.

"Article IX, says: The council may, they were both Americans and it is in the listeries and quarrels of other reductions, at the bidding or by the permission of other countries, or the world is and the conting motion less upon the sand. The words and the countrymen, that we are 'in honor bound to keep ourselves so prepared that the Monroe Doctrine shall be accepted as immutable international law.' Grover Cleveland was a Democrat and Theodore Roosevelt was a Republican, but they were both Americans at the bidding or by the countrymen in the bidding of the countries.

"Theodore Roosevelt, in the last article to whom all countries are alike, provided to keep ourselves so prepared that the bidding or by the permission of other countries.

"Theodore Roosevelt, in the last article to whom all countries are alike, provided to keep ourselves so prepared that the bore publics. National I must remain, cannot remain the world. The United States is the world. The United States is the world best hope, but if you fetter her than the provided that the provided the world. The sum of the mongrel banner invented for a league. Internationalism. Illustrated by the Bolshavik and by the men of the world and the countries of the world and the country were both Americans, and it is in the interests and quarrels American spirit which has carried nations, if you tangle her in the they were both Americans, and it is
the American spirit which has carried
this country always to victory and
which should govern us to-day, and not
the international spirit which would in
the name of peace hand the United
States over bound hand and foot to
obey the flat of other Powera.

Right of Withdrawal Essential.

"Another point in this covenant where
change must be made in order to protect the safety of the United States in

WILSON CRITICISED

French Editor Objects

FOR RUMANIA POLICY

'Messianic Reforms.'

tributes an editorial to this evening

Europe, notably in connection with th

M. Gauvain especially objects to the allied note calling upon the Rumanians to carry out the policy decided upon by the peace conference. He demands to know what this policy is, and expresses regret that neither President Wilson nor his advisors have seen fit properly to

his advisers have seen fit properly t

miration for and gratitude to the Americans for their aid in the war. M. Gauvain complains that the Americans often are badly advised by their agents,

both civil and military, who "explore Europe as their ancestors explored the far West and regard ancient European

M. Gauvain appeals to his American

friends not to spoll the situation by "everlastingly lecturing friendly na-tions," and declares that he thinks it

would be much wiser for the American "to hold the Turks in check rather than to hustle the Rumanians."

GREENSPAN FIGHTS ON.

Greenspan's successful effort to obtain the release of his brother, Larphy Green

mittee, attended none of the hearings

be appointed with power to subporns

CANNOT COMMIT TRUANTS.

by Court.

Kennedy

Athletic Underwear

55c, 69c & 85c

Balbriggan & Lisle

Shirts & Drawers 89c a garment Long and Short

Nainsook Athletic

Union Suits

at 95c & \$1.50

UNDERWEAR SALE

6

Khaki & Duck Pants, \$1.95 Office, Coats, \$1.50, \$2.00 & \$3.00

The right of the Board of Education

witnesses.

somewhat severely criticises what calls American "Messianic reforms"

Rumanian situation.

f a new civilisation.

"Another point in this covenant where change must be made in order to protect the safety of the United States in the future is in Article I., where withdrawal is provided for. This provision was an attempt to meet the very general objection to the first draft of the ideals in the words League for Peace eral objection to the first draft of the league, that there was no means of getting out of it without denouncing the We all respect and share these aspira-tions and desires, but some of us see no hope, but rather defeat, for them in this murky covenant. For we, too, have our ideals, even if we differ from those who have tried to establish a monopoly of treaty; that is, there was no arrange-ment for the withdrawal any nation. As it now stands it reads that— "'Any member of the league may, afhave tried to establish a monopoly of idealism. Our first ideal is our country ter two years' notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the league, pro-vided that all its international obliga-tions and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal." past, giving service to all her people and to the world.

"Our ideal of the future is that she should continue to render that service of her own free will. She has great "Are we deliberately to put ourselve: problems of her own to solve, very grit in fetters and be examined by the League of Nations as to whether we have kept faith with Cuba or Panama before problems of her own to solve, very grim and perilous problems, and a right solution, if we can attain to it, would largely benefit mankind. We would have our country strong to resist a peril from the west, as she has flung back the German menace from the east. We would not have our politics distracted and emitted by the dissension of other lands. we can be permitted to leave the league This seems to me humiliating, to say the least. It seems to me vital to the safety of the United States not only that this provision should be eliminated and the right to withdraw made absolute, but that the period of withdrawal should be not have our pointess distracted and bittered by the dissensions of other lands. We would not have our country's vigor exhausted, or her moral force abated, by everlasting meddling and muddling in every quarrel, great and small, which afflicts the world. Our ideal is to make her ever stronger and better and finer, because in that way alone, as we because in that way alone, as we nuch reduced.

"Any analysis of the provisions of this league covenant brings out in startling relief one great fact. Whatever may be said, it is not a league of peace; it is an alliance dominated at the present mo-ment by five great Powers, really by because in that way alone, as we be-lieve, can she be of the greatest service to the world's peace and to the welfare of mankind." three, and it has all the marks of an alliance. The development of international law is neglected. The court which is to decide disputes brought before it fills but small place. The conditions for whi nost care are political conditions, Judicial questions, to be reached by the executive council and the assembly, purely political bodies without any trace

of a judicial character about them.
"Such being its machinery, the control
being in the hands of political appointees
whose votes will be controlled by interest and expediency, it exhibits that most marked characteristic of an alliance— that its decisions are to be carried out by force. Those articles upon which the ole structure rests are articles which var. This league to enforce peace doe a great deal for enforcement and very little for peace. It makes more essential provisions looking to war than to peace for the settlement of disputes.

## Pact Provisions Portend War. "The provisions of Article XVI are extended to States outside the league who refuse to obey its command to

come in and submit themselves to its jurisdiction; another provision for "Taken altogether, -the provisions whether it is subject to a league or conquerer.

f other nations are willing to subtect themselves to such a domination, the course nothing will be done in the way

there is no doubt whatever in my mind "Nothing in this covenant shall be leemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of ... We were late in entering the war, ... We made no preparation, as we ought to have done, for the ordeal which was

like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.'

'This provision did not appear in the first draft of the covenant, and when the President explained the second draft of the covenant to the Peace Conference.'

'This provision did not appear in the first draft of the covenant, and when the President explained the second draft of the covenant to the Peace Conference.' overroad all obstacles and all short-comings on the part of the Administra-tion or of Congress and gave to their country a great place in the great vic-tory. It was the first time we had

thrust ourselves into European quarrels; that we had no selfish interest to serve. We made great sacrifices. We have done spiendid work.

"I believe that we do not require to be told by foreign nations when we shall do work which freedom and cive to we civcivMr. Greenspan wrote a letter to the ilization require. I think we can move to victory much better under our own command than under the command of command than under the command of the mittee, attended none of the scarings others. Let us unite with the world and that the only member present at any to promote the peaceable settlement of of them had been a Mr. Carpenter. Mr. all international disputes. Let us try Greenspan asked that a new committee to subpress the comment of the manufacture of the manufacture of the manufacture of the subpress of the manufacture of the settlement of the only member of the scarings of the manufacture of the settlement of the only member of the scarings of the settlement of the only member of the scarings of the settlement of the only member of the scarings of the settlement of the only member of the scarings of the scarin associate ourselves with the other na-tions for these purposes. But let us retain in our own hands and in our own control the lives of the youth of the land. Let no American be sent into battle except by the constituted au- Board of Education's Right Denied thorities of his own country and by the

# Danger in Unshared Idenliam. "It is well to remember that we are dealing with nations every one of which in directing the Catholic Protectory of

"Let me now briefly point out the in Article X.. represent the extension to insuperable difficulty which I find in Article X.. represent the extension to insuperable difficulty which I find in Article X.. represent the extension to insuperable difficulty which I find in Article X.. represent the extension to insuperable difficulty which I find in Article X.. represent the extension to insuperable difficulty which I find in Article X.. represent the extension to insuperable difficulty which I find in Article X.. represent the extension to the whole world of the principles of the based and dispute as to be tween members of the league any dispute over severy possible dispute. It therefore covers a dispute over tariff duties and over immigration. Suppose we have a dispute over tariff duties and over immigration. Suppose we have a dispute with Japan or with some European country as to immigration. I put aside tariff duties as less important than immigration. This is not an imaginary case.

The extension to the extension to the extension to the whole world of the principles of the and there is grave danger in an unsurant decrease and there is grave danger in an unsurant dispute to United States with any country on the face of the Bronx Supreme Court in Article X.. represent the extension to the whole world of the principles of the and there is grave danger in an unsurant decrease and there is grave danger in an unsurant decrease in the united that the United States with any country on the face of the Bronx Supreme Court and there is grave danger in an unsurant the United States with any country on the face of the Errox Yurant and there is grave danger in an unsurant the United States with any country on the face of the Errox Supreme Court and there is grave danger in an unsurant the united the United States with any country on the face of the Board of the Bronx Supreme Court and there is grave danger in an u ply, but an American I was born, an did not understand what the agr American I have remained all my life, meant.

I can never be anything else but an American, and I must think of the



NOT READY TO CALL JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Governor Considers Plea for Suffrage Ratification.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.-Gov. Run declined to-day to promise to cal special session of the Legislature for the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. The request was made by a deputation of about twenty members of the National Woman's Party from all over the State. They them a telegram from Mrs. Lillian F. Felckert, president of the State Suffrage Association, which says:
"The New Jersey Woman's Suffrage

"The New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association and State Ratification Com-mittee, representing over 200,000 women are not in sympathy with the moveme for you to call a special session of the Legislature."

According to the Governor's visitors, some members of the State suffrage or-ganisation also are members of the Na-

tional Woman's Party and are in favor of the special session. Gov. Runyon said he had received requests for a special ession from four or five other interests

sideration.

The Governor pointed out that it a special session were called at this time and New Jersey should ratify suffrage and that subsequently a sufficient number of other States also should ratify the amendment it would mean that a second special session would be necessary to amend the State election machinery to take care of the newly enfrance. ery to take care of the newly

chised voters. Gov. Runyon said he was not in favor of a referendum at the next general election, but that represents tives could be elected who would ratio tives could be elected who would raify the amendment. He explained that he was a recent convert to suffrage. "It took the war and the supreme pe-sition the women have assumed to convert me," he said.

Says Soldiers Favor Prohibition, Capt. D. L. Colvin of the Quartermas.

ters' Department, who returned from England yesterday by the steamship for prohibition. He said he had talked for promitten. He said he had talked with several hundred officers and met only two who declared themselves against it. He had had made an investigation in several camps to find the na-ture of the sentiment after the bone dry law was passed and he concluded that the army wanted prohibition.

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VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS Paris, Aug. 12.—Auguste Gauvair editor of the Journal des Debats, con

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2 PERFORMANCES TODAY
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Eugene Walter's Dramatic Triumph, TO LEARN A BETTER WAY OF SETTLING THEIR TROUBLES. SELWYN THEATRE West 42d St. Phone Bryant 47. POPULAR PRICE MAT. TO-DAY.

nations as Iroquois, Comanches and Az-tecs and want to reform Europe by methods current in Oklahoma and Colo-rado." LYRIC W. of Opening Next Mon. Eve. M. Gauvain insists that methods must differ according to countries. "Just as the American settlers fired HELEN KELLER the forests to clear the soil," says M. Gauvain, "certain American agents would act, politically speaking, in Russia and Hungary. They regard Lenine. Trotzky and Bela Kun as good ploneers

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